UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21476
9 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BRAZIL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the presidential decree enacted on 7 August 1990 by President Fernando Collor and published in the Official Register on the following day, whereby the Brazilian authorities are obliged to ensure compliance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) concerning mandatory sanctions against Iraq and Kuwait.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Paulo NOGUEIRA-BATISTA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Brazil
to the United Nations

best copy available

Annex

Presidential Decree No. 99441 enacted by the President of the Federal Republic of Brazil on 7 August 1990 concerning mandatory sanctions against Iraq and Kuwait

The President of the Republic, by the powers invested in him by article 84 (IV) of the Constitution and in accordance with Article 25 of the United Nations Charter, proclaimed by Presidential Decree No. 19841 of 22 October 1946, hereby decrees that:

Article 1: the Brazilian authorities shall be obliged to comply, in respect of their several competences, with the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) adopted by the United Nations Security Council on 6 August 1990, the text of which is attached herewith,

Article 2: the present decree shall enter into effect on the date of publication.

Brasilia, on the seventh day of August nineteen hundred and ninety

Fernando Collor

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21477
9 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BULGARIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the declarations issued on 2 and 8 August 1990 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dimitar KOSTOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex I

Declaration issued on 2 August 1990 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria

Bulgaria is deeply concerned by the invasion on 2 August 1990 by the Iraqi forces of the territory of the State of Kuwait and the occupation of its capital city.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria condemns the use of force in internatiocnal relations and the violation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of any State. We support the international community's appeal for a political settlement of all disputed issues between Iraq and Kuwait - countries with which we traditionally maintain friendly relations.

We express our deep regret concerning the new military conflict in this explosive region. The Government of Bulgaria supports the efforts of the United Nations Security Council aimed at a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

READEX FICHE

Annex II

Declaration issued on 8 August 1990 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria

As already known Bulgaria met with concern the occupation of Kuwait by the Iraqi forces. Expressing its deep regret concerning this act, the Government of Bulgaria has already declared its full support for the efforts of the United Nations Security Council aimed at the settlement of the crisis.

It is against this background that Bulgaria accepts and strictly complies with the provisions of the Security Council resolution 661 of 6 August 1990 imposing sanctions against Iraq.

It is our firm conviction that this is the only way to guarantee the effective functioning of the system for the maintenance of international peace, established by the United Nations Charter, especially when the security of small States is under threat.

All military supplies from Bulgaria to Iraq have been ceased even before the beginning of the crisis. The Government of Bulgaria is undertaking other concrete steps, in compliance with the Security Council resolution, in spite of the serious difficulties, that this would create for the Bulgarian economy.

Bulgaria reserves its rights to address the Security Council in accordance with article 50 of the United Nations Charter, which provides that any Member State which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of preventive or enforcement measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs draws the attention of all Bulgarian agencies, organizations and firms to comply in their activities with the provisions of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/44/969
S/21478
9 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fourth session
Agenda item 34
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 8 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Honduras to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you of the Declaration of the Republic of Honduras, on the third anniversary of the signing of the Procedure for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America.

At the same time, I request you to have this note and its annex circulated as an official document of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Roberto FLORES BERMÚDEZ
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Declaration issued by the Government of Honduras
on 7 August 1990

In August 1987, the Central American Governments, convinced that the time had come to rescue the region from violence and the chaotic social, economic and political situation in which it found itself, agreed to meet in Guatemala City in order to discuss the destiny of the region.

It was absolutely necessary to establish the conditions necessary for bringing to an end the critical internal conflicts which were afflicting some countries of the area, conflicts whose effects affected them all.

Thus the historic decision was reached that they, by themselves and in full independence, should formulate a plan to ensure that the region would enjoy peace, freedom and justice.

With those lofty proposals in mind and imbued with faith and hope, they signed the supremely important document "Procedure for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America".

The agreement reached, in addition to fostering national reconciliation, democratization and international verification, introduced as an institution the device of "Presidential Summits" which have contributed to understanding in Central America. Thus, in Antigua, the fundamental character of this process was reaffirmed and entitled the "principal mechanism for decision-making and co-ordinating the agreements and measures taken under the Esquipulas procedure".

This decision of the last Summit underlines the effectiveness of the process itself: the continuity of Esquipulas is based on its proved capacity to open up new phases of negotiation. The headway made in pacifying the area makes it possible now to address economic and development issues which had been previously postponed. Honduras is delighted to see how a new spirit of Central American co-operation has taken shape around the peace initiative.

On this date, which recalls a historic and supremely important landmark in the efforts for regional understanding, the Government of Honduras reiterates its determination to continue contributing towards overcoming the challenges which Central America will have to face.

Obviously, the external features of the conflict have diminished, but we must renew our endeavour to achieve more democratic, more developed and more just societies. Peace must become an institution of collaboration for development.

Although the elements and effects of the crisis have not disappeared completely, Honduras optimistically visualizes the possibility of an integrated Central America for the benefit of all.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/400
S/21479
9 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 9 August 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement by the USSR Ministry for Foreign Affairs of 9 August 1990 concerning the situation in the region of the Persian Gulf.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and also as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) V. LOZINSKIY
Acting Permanent Representative of the USSR
to the United Nations

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Statement by the USSR Ministry for Foreign Affairs

The situation in the region of the Persian Gulf is becoming increasingly dramatic. Following the invasion of Kuwait by Iraqi forces on 2 August, there have been such serious developments in the region as the so-called "merger" of Iraq and Kuwait proclaimed yesterday and the deployment of United States naval and air forces in Saudi Arabia, which Washington justifies as being in the interests of the defence of that country. The trend towards escalating hostility and inflamed passion, unfortunately, is continuing to intensify at a rapid pace.

This turn of events has caused alarm and concern in Moscow because all this is occurring in a region which is already oversaturated with "combustible material" in the form of long-standing conflicts, old grievances and mutual territorial claims. At the same time, important political and economic interests of a large number of States, including the Soviet Union, are closely intertwined here. Accordingly, from the very beginning of the crisis in the region of the Gulf, which was brought about by the Iraqi armed invasion of Kuwait, we have firmly and clearly advocated extinguishing as speedily as possible the conflagration that has broken out, re-establishing the situation as it existed before 2 August, and engaging the parties in a political dialogue aimed at a peaceful settlement of the differences.

In addition to efforts made within the framework of the Security Council, we had active contacts with the Iraqi leadership, inter alia, through an exchange of messages between the Presidents of the USSR and Iraq in order to channel the course of events precisely in this direction. We thought that this exchange of views with the Iraqi side justified the hope that the matter would lead to the implementation of Security Council resolution 660 (1990) and thus to the speedy defusing of the crisis.

Regrettably, we are forced to recognize that these hopes of ours were not realized. Not only has Iraq not withdrawn its troops from Kuwait, but it also declared yesterday the actual annexation of that country. It is difficult and saddening for us to describe in this way the recent acts by Iraq, a country to which we are tied through long-standing friendly relations. Although we would like to maintain this friendship, in the current situation we cannot assume a position of silence and, all the more, act against our conscience. Our approach to this fundamental question remains steadfast - the sovereignty, national independence and territorial integrity of the State of Kuwait must be fully restored and protected. This is called for in the relevant Security Council resolutions.

The events occurring now in the area of the Persian Gulf are demonstrating with a particular clarity how important it is in such situations to be prudent and cautious and not to commit acts which may add further fuel to the fire. We would like once again to point out that the Soviet Union is opposed to reliance on force and to unilateral solutions. Experience over very many years offers convincing proof that collective efforts and the full use of United Nations mechanisms are the surest and wisest way to act in conflict situations.

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In concrete terms, we feel that the Security Council should now deal with this very critical question on a permanent basis. We are also prepared to accept the immediate beginning of consultations within the Military Staff Committee of the Security Council, which, under the Charter of the United Nations, can carry out very important functions.

In our view, the efforts of the Arab countries themselves can play a special role in preventing the current situation in the Persian Gulf from developing into an even greater military conflict. We attentively followed the reports of the holding in Cairo of the emergency meeting of Heads of Arab States and hope that the results of the meeting will be an important part of the overall action taken in connection with the situation around Kuwait.

We would like once again to stress that the critical and unpredictable nature of the current situation in the region of the Persian Gulf urgently requires that all those who are directly involved in the dangerous confrontation developing there should demonstrate respect for the will of the international community and a feeling of lofty responsibility for the fate of the world.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/21480
10 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 1 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations stating that Mr. Robert Peirce has been appointed alternate representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

90-18696 1693g (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21481
10 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 10 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stating that Mr. Simon Harkin has been appointed alternate representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

90-18735 1720f (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21482
10 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 8 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF NEW ZEALAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of New Zealand to the United Nations presents her compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to convey the text of a letter from the New Zealand Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Hon. Mike Moore. The letter is in reply to the Secretary-General's facsimile conveying the text of resolution 661 (1990) adopted by the Security Council.

Annex

Letter dated 8 August 1990 from the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of New Zealand addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your facsimile conveying the text of resolution 661 (1990) adopted by the Security Council at its 2933rd meeting on 6 August 1990 in relation to the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq.

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of New Zealand is proceeding urgently with the implementation of the relevant terms of this resolution and will report to you on progress in that regard as soon as possible.

(Signed) Mike MOORE
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/45/407
S/21483
10 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Note verbale dated 10 August 1990 from the Permanent Mission of Solomon Islands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of Solomon Islands to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to submit the following statement from the Honourable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Relations of Solomon Islands, Sir Baddeley Devesi, in respect of the situation between Iraq and Kuwait:

> "In the light of the non-compliance by Iraq on the earlier call of resolution 660 (1990), adopted by the Security Council on 2 August 1990, and mindful of the noble aims, duties and responsibilities of Member States under the Charter, the Government of Solomon Islands, with deep concern for peace and security in the world, hereby reaffirms its commitment, acceptance and obligations as contained in resolution 661 (1990) adopted by the Security Council at its 2933rd meeting in August 1990."

The Permanent Mission of Solomon Islands hereby requests that the above statement be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

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* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

90-18727 1749h (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21484
10 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 9 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BELIZE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Belize to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to forward the statement by the Government of Belize on the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq.

The Government of Belize requests that the attached statement be issued as a document of the Security Council.

Annex

Statement by the Government of Belize on the invasion by the Republic of Iraq of the State of Kuwait

The Government of Belize condemns in the strongest possible terms the invasion and occupation of the State of Kuwait by the Armed Forces of Iraq.

The Government of Belize calls on the Republic of Iraq to respect the National Sovereignty of Kuwait and to observe the principles of International Law which guarantee the freedom of States from external aggression.

The Government of Belize consequently urges the speedy withdrawal of Iraqi Forces and the re-establishing of dialogue by Iraq with Kuwait for the peaceful resolution of the situation of conflict now existing.

Finally, the Government of Belize calls on the international Community of States to take all steps to assist the States of Iraq and Kuwait in settling their dispute.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21485
10 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF NIGERIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to attach hereto the text of the statement by His Excellency Dr. Rilwanu Lukman, Honourable Minister of External Affairs of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, on the conclusion of the first session of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Standing Mediation Committee on the conflict in the Republic of Liberia.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and the attachment circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Prof. Ibrahim A. GAMBARI
Ambassador/Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement dated 9 August 1990 by His Excellency Dr. Rilwanu Lukman, Honourable Minister of External Affairs of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, on the conclusion of the first session of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Standing Committee on the conflict in the Republic of Liberia

I consider it necessary to invite you to this briefing session on the tragic situation in the Republic of Liberia and on the efforts at the regional level to restore peace to that country.

You are no doubt aware that the Authority of ECOWAS met last May in Banjul, to create an ECOWAS Standing Mediation Committee for the purpose of peaceful resolution of misunderstandings between States in the subregion. The Liberia internal conflict has, therefore, become the first task for the Committee. Accordingly, the Committee directed exploratory efforts by Foreign Ministers who met from 5-20 July 1990 in Freetown.

During this period, the Government side, the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), other political parties and interest groups, presented a position on how to restore the country to normalcy. Despite the efforts of the Ministers, it was not possible to bridge the considerable gap between the Government and the rebel forces. Thus, no agreement could be reached on the crucial issue of a cease-fire, and the carnage has, unfortunately, continued on all sides.

Against this gloomy background, the Authority held its first Summit in Banjul from 6-7 August 1990 and came up with effective steps for ending the Liberian tragedy. Conscious of its responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security in the subregion, the Committee, on behalf of the Authority of ECOWAS Heads of State and Government, decided as follows:

1. There shall be an immediate cease-fire. All parties to the conflict shall cease all activities of a military or para-military nature, as well as all acts of violence.

2. Under the authority of the Chairman of ECOWAS, a cease-fire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG), was set up; it comprises military contingents from member States of the ECOWAS Standing Mediation Committee, as well as from Guinea and Sierra Leone, Liberia's neighbours.

3. ECOMOG shall assist the Committee in supervising the implementation and ensuring strict compliance of the cease-fire by all the parties to the conflict.

4. That a broad-based interim government shall be set up in the Republic of Liberia to administer that country and organize free and fair elections, leading to a democratically elected government. The composition of the

interim government shall be determined by all parties to the conflict, including political parties and other interest groups.

5. None of the leaders of the warring parties shall head the interim government.

6. For the purpose of carrying out a peace-keeping role and monitoring the peace process in Liberia, a special emergency fund was established. There shall be voluntary contribution by the member States of ECOWAS, the OAU and other friendly countries to the special fund. A budget of about $US 50 million is projected for financing the military operations, and for the immediate humanitarian needs of the Liberian people.

I must emphasize that the ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) is going to Liberia first and foremost to stop the senseless killing of innocent civilian nationals and foreigners, and to help the Liberian people to restore their democratic institutions. ECOWAS intervention is in no way designed to save one part or punish another.

Your Excellencies, in view of our shared responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, we have no doubt that you will lend your considerable moral support to the ECOWAS initiative in Liberia. We are also confident that we generously contribute materially towards the attainment of the slated ECOWAS objective in the Republic of Liberia.

Thank you.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/408
S/21486
10 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 19 of the provisional agenda*
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Application of the Principality of Liechtenstein for admission to membership in the United Nations

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Principality of Liechtenstein for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 10 August 1990 from the Head of Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the Secretary-General.

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* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Letter dated 10 August 1990 from the Head of Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein and in my capacity as Head of Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Principality of Liechtenstein wishes herewith to make application for membership in the United Nations, with all the rights and duties attached thereto.

I should accordingly be grateful if Your Excellency would arrange for this application to be placed before the Security Council and the General Assembly at their next meetings.

For this purpose, a declaration made in pursuance of rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rule 134 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly is set out hereunder.

Declaration

In connection with the application by the Principality of Liechtenstein for membership in the United Nations, I have the honour, on behalf of the Principality of Liechtenstein and in my capacity as Head of State, to declare that the Principality of Liechtenstein accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to fulfil them.

(Signed) Hans BRUNHART
Head of Government

(Signed) Hans-ADAM II
Reigning Prince of Liechtenstein

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21487
10 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The attached letter dated 10 August 1990 from the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations has been addressed to the Secretary-General.

Annex

Letter dated 10 August 1990 from the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention the following economic measures against Iraq and Kuwait that my Government announced on 9 August 1990 in pursuance of the United Nations Security Council resolution 661 (1990). These measures are to take effect immediately.

1. An embargo on crude oil imports from Iraq and Kuwait;

2. The suspension of trade with the two countries in other commodities and products except items for medical and humanitarian purposes;

3. An embargo on sales of arms to Iraq (there has been no such sales);

4. The suspension of procurement of construction contracts in Iraq and Kuwait;

5. Establishment of a special inter-ministerial task force to monitor implementation of these measures.

As to the protection of assets of the legitimate Government of Kuwait and its agencies, it has been confirmed that there are no such assets in Korea.

I would highly appreciate it if you could have these measures brought to the attention of the special committee of the Security Council which has been set up under Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

(Signed) Hong-choo HYUN
Ambassador

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21488
10 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CZECH AND SLOVAK FEDERAL REPUBLIC TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of two statements made by the Government of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic on 2 August and 3 August 1990, concerning the Iraqi armed aggression against Kuwait.

Furthermore, I wish to inform you that the presidium of the Government of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic decided on 8 August 1990 about the joining by the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic of the economic embargo imposed upon the Republic of Iraq and upon the puppet government of the State of Kuwait, thus starting to implement Security Council resolution 661.

I would be most grateful if you could have the texts of this letter and of its two annexes circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Eduard KUKAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex I

Statement dated 2 August 1990 by the Government of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic on the armed intervention by Iraq against Kuwait

Today in the early morning hours, Iraqi forces entered into the territory of the State of Kuwait and started a military intervention against that sovereign independent country, a member of the United Nations. By doing so, the Republic of Iraq has grossly violated the generally valid and recognized norms of international law enshrined in the United Nations Charter, by the signing of which Iraq committed itself not to use force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State.

The Government of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic emphatically condemns this act of open aggression and calls upon the Republic of Iraq to put an immediate end to military actions and to withdraw unconditionally its troops from Kuwaiti territory in the spirit of Security Council resolution 660 of 2 August 1990.

The Government of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic is convinced invariably that all disputed international questions can and must be solved only by peaceful means, by political negotiations.

Annex II

Statement dated 3 August 1990 by the Government of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic on Iraqi aggression against Kuwait

In the context of the military intervention in Kuwait, the Government of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic has decided to suspend all supplies of a military character to the Republic of Iraq. At the same time, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic stops delivering also all other items that could be used by Iraq for military purposes.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21489
10 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 9 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF PANAMA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Panama to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to convey to him the text of the communiqué issued on 3 August 1990 by the national Government concerning the invasion of Kuwait by Iraqi forces:

"1. The Government of the Republic of Panama condemns Iraq's invasion of Kuwait because it is an act of force which breaches the most elementary principles of peaceful coexistence and respect for the integrity of States.

"2. Iraq's armed action against Kuwait is a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and compromises international peace and security.

"3. The Republic of Panama considers it essential that the Iraqi occupation troops withdraw from the territory of Kuwait immediately and, to this end, requests all members of the international community to provide their firm support to the people and Government of Kuwait."

The Permanent Mission of Panama has the honour to request that this note be distributed as a document of the Security Council.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21490
10 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 10 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF GUINEA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement by the Military Committee for National Recovery of the Republic of Guinea concerning events that occurred at Monrovia, Liberia, on Thursday, 9 August 1990.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Zaïnoul Abédine SANOUSSI
Ambassador, Permanent Representative

Annex

Communiqué from the Military Committee for National Recovery of Guinea

The Military Committee for National Recovery convened in extraordinary session on Thursday, 9 August 1990, at 5.15 p.m. under the distinguished authority of its Chairman, General Lansana Conte, Head of State.

With respect to the situation in Liberia, the Committee wishes to inform the national and international public that, on Thursday, 9 August 1990, some rebel elements broke into our diplomatic mission at Monrovia and abducted three of our security men, whom they are holding as hostages.

This prompted the evacuation of our Embassy, in which more than 5,000 persons were taking refuge. We hold the perpetrators of that attack entirely responsible for what happens to those persons.

This despicable act is a provocation whose sole purpose is to thwart the spirit of intervention of the buffer forces established at the recent Banjul Summit.

The Military Committee for National Recovery therefore informs the national and international public that, if necessary, the Republic of Guinea will not hesitate to retaliate strongly in respect of any affront to the dignity of a Guinean citizen.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21491
10 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The attached letter, dated 10 August 1990, was addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations. In accordance with the request contained in the letter, the text is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Annex

Letter dated 10 August 1990 from the Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I present my compliments to you and have the honour to inform you of the continued military actions by the United States and south Korean authorities, which create tensions on the Korean peninsula.

The United States and south Korean authorities are aggravating the situation by shipping into south Korea all kinds of military equipment. The United States Administration informed the Congress of its plan to deliver 120 F-18A fighter planes to south Korea and has already decided to ship about $33 million of military equipment, including 21 "Sparrow" missiles. The south Korean authorities have decided to purchase about $1.5 billion of various combat equipment from the United States and 70 fighter planes from Western Europe this year.

The United States and south Korean authorities are intensifying all kinds of military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. On 31 July 1990, the south Korean authorities brought tanks into the demilitarized zone in the eastern sector of the front and, on 28 July, they infiltrated four combat vessels deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea north-west of Changsangot and west of the Ongzin peninsula. On 1 August, they again intruded four combat vessels into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea west of Changsangot. The United States and south Korean authorities staged a joint aerial war game for a pre-emptive attack on the northern half of Korea every day from 26 to 31 July 1990. On 26 and 27 July, the United States fighter-bombers, pursuit-assault and assault planes based in Okinawa and mainland Japan ran amok in an aerial war gamble simulating a surprise attack on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in co-ordination with the United States Seventh Air Force and the south Korean air force. These aerial war games were staged on eight occasions under various names in south Korea on 27 July alone, involving a total of more than 450 planes. On 29 and 30 July, a formation of United States fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons was set in motion in the Osan air base. And on 30 and 31 July, formations of United States transport planes carrying huge combat matériel and air-to-air refuelling planes were brought into Osan air base from an overseas base.

It can not but be construed as an action to spoil the north-south high-level talks to be held in early September that the United States and south Korean authorities are continuing the arms build-up and military provocations against the other party to the dialogue, right after the agreement was made on 26 July to hold high-level talks headed by the prime ministers of the north and the south and discuss the issue of easing the political and military confrontations as a main item.

Deeply concerned that the arms build-up and military actions could create serious obstacles to the north-south high-level talks, I wish that the Security

Council will exercise its influence so that the United States and south Korea refrain from the actions that aggravate the tensions and pay deep attention to creating a peaceful environment for the successful forthcoming north-south high-level talks.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador
Permanent Observer

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21492
10 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

As I informed you yesterday, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, I wish on behalf of my Government, to report that the United States has deployed military forces to the Persian Gulf region. These forces have been dispatched in exercise of the inherent right of individual and collective self-defence, recognized in Article 51, in response to developments and requests from Governments in the region, including requests from Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, for assistance. The application of this inherent right in response to the Iraqi armed attack on Kuwait has been affirmed in resolution 661 (1990).

Since the invasion, Iraq has made statements and taken actions that threaten Saudi Arabia and other States neighbouring Kuwait. As the adoption of resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990) and 662 (1990) made clear, Iraq's invasion and the continued occupation of Kuwait do not simply concern Kuwait or the region, they concern the entire community of nations. The military forces dispatched by the United States to the Persian Gulf region will work together with those of Saudi Arabia and other nations.

I would be grateful if you could arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Thomas R. PICKERING

90-18800 2216a (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21493
10 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 10 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to communicate to him, in response to his note SCPC/7/90(1), the details of the measures taken to date by France on a national basis and as a member State of the European Economic Community (EEC).

1. Arms embargo: in conformity with the national provisions in force, the French Government decided on 3 August 1990 on a general embargo on exports of war matériel to Iraq and Kuwait. Since that date, all new canvassing of business, negotiations or sales to the countries in question have been prohibited. Permits as well as export licences issued before that date have been suspended.

2. Oil embargo: the institution of the embargo on oil products from Kuwait and Iraq results from the immediate application of an instruction to importers drawn up jointly on 4 August by the Ministry of the Economy and Finance and the Ministry of Industry in accordance with the arrangements provided for in the texts for the application of the Act of 30 March 1928. Since 8 August, the legal basis for this measure has been provided by EEC Regulation No. 2340/90, which has been directly incorporated into French domestic law.

With respect to cargoes en route under contracts concluded prior to the Iraqi aggression, France has taken a position stricter than that which follows from resolution 661, by prohibiting the import of such cargoes into French territory.

3. Freezing of Iraqi and Kuwaiti assets: Decree No. 90-681 of 2 August 1990, which went into force with immediate effect, requires prior authorization from the Minister of the Economy for:

Exchange operations, movements of capital and payments of all kinds between France and abroad conducted on behalf of individuals and bodies corporate resident in Kuwait or Iraq, or possessing Iraqi or Kuwaiti nationality;

The investment of assets of Kuwaiti and Iraqi origin in France and the liquidation of such investments.

These provisions have been spelled out by a decree of 4 August 1990 which makes an exception for the current expenditures of individuals and bodies corporate whose activities are industrial or commercial in nature, subject to the submission of evidence that the transaction is genuine.

4. Over and above these national measures, France has put into effect the Community apparatus provided for by EEC Regulation No. 2340/90 of 8 August, through the following modalities:

(a) Institution of an absolute ban on entry:

This ban, which went into force on 7 August, covers all products of Iraqi or Kuwaiti origin, wherever they are shipped from, and products shipped from these countries, whatever their place of origin.

The ban relates to the physical introduction of these products into French territory, and thus applies equally to importation proper and to transit, warehousing in a free zone or temporary admission.

The only exceptions to the ban are:

- The personal effects of individuals returning from Iraq or Kuwait;

- Products shipped from Iraq or Kuwait or of Iraqi or Kuwaiti origin which were "exported", i.e. loaded on board, before 7 August.

(b) Institution of an absolute ban on exit:

This ban, which entered into force on 7 August, covers all products, whatever their legal status (community origin or third-party origin), and relates to their physical departure from the territory with Iraq or Kuwait as the direct or indirect destination.

This ban applies in particular to operations for which the export formalities had already been completed before 7 August but which have not yet given rise to the effective exit of the products from the territory.

The only exceptions to the absolute ban on exit from the territory are:

- Exports of medical products;

- All food products intended for humanitarian purposes in the context of emergency aid operations, subject to prior authorization by the French authorities.

5. Lastly, the Governments of the States members of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), meeting in the Council, decided (by decision ECSC/90/414) to institute bans similar to those provided for under the EEC regulation with respect to products covered under the ECSC Treaty.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21494
12 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 12 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the initiative announced by Mr. Saddam Hussein, President of the Republic of Iraq, on 12 August 1990.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

In the Name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate,

In order to facilitate the establishment of a genuine climate of peace in the region and restore stability, expose the deception by the United States of America and its despicable ally, Israel, and to denounce their lackeys and the crimes they have committed against the nation and to restore truth, we have decided, strengthened by our faith in God, in our people and in the nation, to take the following initiative:

The United States of America has sought to justify its actions against mankind and the peoples of the region by claiming that resolutions concerning an economic boycott of Iraq constitute a protest against the assistance provided by Iraq to the people of Kuwait, who have overthrown the régime of the Sabah family. The United States then lost its reason when Kuwaitis and Iraqis decided to re-establish the ties that existed between Iraq and Kuwait, ties which British colonization had severed, Kuwait having been an integral part of Iraq until the First World War.

To date, Iraq has not acknowledged the validity of this criminal colonialist act. Yet, the United States has begun to mobilize its naval and air forces and is calling for war against Iraq under the pretext of combating the Iraqi threat to Saudi Arabia. Given that many of those who will suffer in a war of disastrous consequences, and seeking to have the truth once again made known to world public opinion, and to public opinion in the Western countries in particular, and to expose American deceit, according to which the United States is supporting the cause and rights of peoples to show that it only wants to preserve peace and the interests of the West, I propose that all questions or alleged questions of occupation in the region should be dealt with on the basis of the same grounds and principles to be determined by the Security Council, namely:

1. The elaboration, on the basis of the same principles, of provisions for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories in Palestine, Syria and Lebanon, as well as the withdrawal of Syria from Lebanon and the withdrawal of Iraq and Iran, and the formulation of provisions relating to the situation in Kuwait, on the understanding that military arrangements - which must be implemented according to a precise timetable - and all related political arrangements shall be made on the basis of the same grounds and the same principles and shall be applicable in all cases, and that the historic rights of Iraq to its territory and the choice of the people of Kuwait will be taken into account. As a first step, this plan must be applied initially to prior cases of occupation and to cases alleged as such, through the systematic implementation, first of all, of all Security Council and United Nations resolutions, until the most recent case is reached, all the while ensuring that those measures taken by the Security Council with respect to Iraq are applied to all who do not respect or comply with this arrangement.

2. In order that the truth might once again be evident to world public opinion and to allow world public opinion to assess it objectively, without fear of American pressure, it is necessary, in our view, that American forces and the forces which have agreed to take part in this plot be immediately withdrawn from Saudi Arabia and be replaced by Arab forces whose composition, nationality, mandate and deployment will be defined by the Security Council, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of the United Nations; Iraq and Saudi Arabia shall agree on the nationalities of the forces to be deployed and on the exclusion of troops from Egypt, which is being used by the United States as a springboard from which to attack the Arab nation.

3. An immediate freeze of all decisions relating to the boycott and blockade against Iraq and the re-establishment of economic, political and scientific relations between Iraq and the other countries of the world; the resolutions in question should be considered or invoked only against those who have violated the terms set out in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above. In any event, if the United States and its allies and lackeys fail to respond positively to our initiative, we shall oppose their evil inclinations with force, assisted by the worthy sons of the Arab nation and the great Iraqi people, and we shall triumph with the help of God, causing the forces of evil, who will be routed and forced to leave the region defeated, vanquished, damned and humiliated, to regret their acts.

God is great and woe unto the vanquished.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21495
13 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 7 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CYPRUS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith text of the letter dated 7 August 1990 addressed to Your Excellency from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, His Excellency Mr. Chr. Veniamin, regarding resolution 661 (1990) adopted by the Security Council on 6 August 1990.

(Signed) Andreas MAVROMMATIS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 7 August 1990 from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your telex message by which you communicated to my Government the text of resolution 661 (1990) adopted by the Security Council at its meeting on 6 August 1990.

I hereby wish to inform Your Excellency that the Government of Cyprus supports the above resolution and will abide by its provisions.

All appropriate measures have been, are being or will be taken in order to ensure its full implementation. Cyprus, being itself a victim of foreign aggression, invasion and occupation has always supported and implemented, as a matter of principle, all binding United Nations Security Council resolutions. As you know, the Council's resolutions regarding Cyprus remain unimplemented for more than 16 years and I once more call for their implementation.

I also reiterate on this occasion that the Government of Cyprus recognizes as the only legitimate Government of Kuwait the one headed by His Highness the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmed Al Sabah.

(Signed) Chr. VENIAMIN
Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/21496
13 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 10 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF HONDURAS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, the press release issued on 3 August 1990 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Honduras in connection with Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. I should be grateful if you would have this note and the accompanying press release circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Roberto FLORES BERMUDEZ
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Press release issued on 3 August 1990 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Honduras

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs makes the following declaration to national and international public opinion concerning the crisis caused by Iraq's aggression against Kuwait:

1. The Government of Honduras, remaining firmly convinced that any difference between nations can and must be settled exclusively by the peaceful means for the settlement of disputes provided for in international law;

2. Noting that Iraqi troops invaded the territory of Kuwait at daybreak on 1 August 1990, riding roughshod over the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that nation and provoking the fall of that country's legitimate Government;

3. Further noting that the army of Iraq continues to occupy the territory of Kuwait in clear violation of the most fundamental rules of international law;

4. And that the Iraqi intervention has given rise to lamentable human and material losses and could involve other States, both inside and outside the region, in the conflict;

5. And that this action has been condemned by the international community, in particular by the United Nations Security Council;

Does consequently declare its repudiation of the invasion carried out by Iraq against Kuwaiti sovereignty and call for the immediate withdrawal of the occupying forces. It is likewise in agreement with the international community that any differences that may exist between those States must be settled in accordance with international law.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/21497
13 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BRAZIL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the unofficial translation of the texts of communiqué No. 2.158, of the Department of Foreign Exchange of the Central Bank of Brazil, and Regulation No. 5, of the Department of Foreign Trade of the National Secretariat for the Economy, both enacted on 8 August 1990 and published yesterday, 9 August 1990 in the Official Register.

Those documents are in compliance with Presidential Decree No. 99.441, enacted on 7 August 1990, by which the President determined that the Brazilian authorities adopt measures, within their respective competences, in order to implement resolution 661 (1990) of the Security Council.

I should be grateful if you would transmit the text of the present letter and its annexes to the Committee established in accordance with paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

(Signed) Alvaro Gurgel de ALENCAR
Ambassador
Acting Permanent Representative
of Brazil to the United Nations

Annex I

CENTRAL BANK OF BRAZIL

Directorate of International Affairs

Department of Foreign Exchange

Communiqué No. 2.158, of 8 August 1990

Foreign exchange restrictions. Iran/Kuwait conflict

We declare that:

I. Bearing in mind Presidential Decree No. 99.441, of 7 August 1990, which determined compliance with resolution 661 (1990) of the United Nations Security Council, all transfers, of any nature, are henceforth suspended, as follows:

(a) To Iraq or to Kuwait; or,

(b) Having as beneficiary, in any other territory, the Government of Iraq and its enterprises.

II. To ensure full compliance with the determination contained in item (a) above, all such transfers have been blocked by the Data Processing Department of this Central Bank.

III. The waiver of those restrictions on transfers for strictly medical and humanitarian ends, will depend on previous and express authorization of the Central Bank of Brazil, Department of Foreign Exchange.

IV. The concessions of authorizations for receiving payments for freight in cruzeiros, in Brazil, as contained in Communiqué DECAM No. 736, of 29 August 1984, when the beneficiary is an Iraqi or Kuwaiti transportation company, or its agents, are also suspended.

V. Payments made in accordance with articles 14 and 17 of the Declaration DECAM No. 1.025, of 10 July 1987, to the beneficiaries mentioned in this Declaration cannot be effected.

VI. The resources available in the name of those transportation companies, and their agents, referred to under articles IV and V above, cannot be transferred abroad, irrespective of the country of destination.

VII. With respect to loan payments to or financing of the beneficiaries covered by article I above, subject to deposit with the Central Bank, as provided for in Resolutions No. 1.525, of 26 October 1988, and No. 1.541, of 30 November 1988, the registration with the Data Processing Department of the foreign exchange contracts covering those payments must be made, unless otherwise

notified, through transaction PCAM500 and will depend on confirmation of the Division of Market Analysis of this Department.

(of. No. 607/90)

Gilberto DE ALMEIDA NOBRE
Head of Department

Annex II

NATIONAL SECRETARIAT FOR THE ECONOMY

Department of Foreign Trade

Regulation No. 05, of 8 August 1990

THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE - DECEX, carrying out his mandate pursuant to article 165 of Decree No. 99.244, of 10 May 1990, and bearing in mind the adoption, on 7 August 1990, by the Security Council of the United Nations, of resolution 661 (1990), which imposed economic and commercial sanctions against Iraq and Kuwait, decides:

Art. 1 - To suspend temporarily the import and export operations of products and goods with Iraq and Kuwait.

Art. 2 - To exclude from the provision of article I the sale or shipment of supplies for strictly medical purposes and, under humanitarian circumstances, of foodstuffs.

The execution of the exceptional operations indicated in this article will depend upon the express authorization of the Director of the Department of Foreign Trade.

Art. 3 - This Regulation shall enter into effect on the date of publication.

Art. 4 - All regulations to the contrary are hereby revoked.

José Artur DENOT MEDEIROS

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
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S/21498
13 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the following:

Kuwait is grateful to all those Governments that have taken a principled stand in support of Kuwait's position against aggression and occupation by Iraq. It is considered essential that these efforts be strengthened so that the provisions of the relevant Security Council resolutions be fully and effectively implemented.

In the exercise of its inherent right of individual and collective self-defence and pursuant to Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, Kuwait should like to notify you that it has requested some nations to take such military or other steps as are necessary to ensure the effective and prompt implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

I would be grateful if you could circulate this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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S/21499
13 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 13 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, refuting the groundless allegations that Iraq has engaged in a military action against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 13 August 1990 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to call to your attention and, through you, to the attention of the international community the fact that the United States of America, its allies and certain Arab States acting in collusion with it, particularly the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, are continuing to make false allegations to the effect that Iraq has engaged in a military action against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

These allegations are completely false and groundless, and they constitute a lie which has become obvious to all. In order to assure yourself of this, you have only to request those who make these allegations to provide a single piece of evidence, whether a statement issued by us or an act on our part which might support their allegations. It is no longer a secret that the basic objective behind these false allegations is to provide a cover for the military presence of the United States of America and the States allied with it in Arab territory and to enable the United States, its allies and the Arab States in collusion with it to secure pretexts for armed military aggression against Iraq.

Iraq has carried out no action and has taken no measure, either directly or indirectly, that might constitute a threat to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

On 27 March 1989, Iraq and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia signed an agreement on non-interference in internal affairs and the non-use of force. Iraq has abided by this agreement and shall continue to do so if Saudi Arabia maintains its commitment to it.

Iraq has informed the rulers of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, directly and through the intermediary of senior Arab officials, that it has no intention of taking any action against Saudi Arabia if the latter refrains from any action against it. It has also once again informed Saudi Arabia of its commitment to the said agreement, officially and directly and on a number of occasions, most recently in the course of the Arab Summit Conference held at Cairo, and it has expressed its readiness, before all of the Arab leaders, to provide the required guarantees through bilateral channels or through the League of Arab States in order to reassure the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

I affirm to you officially that Iraq has no intention of initiating any military action against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Persistence in reiterating such false allegations on the part of the circles that we have mentioned is a tendentious and suspect practice that blatantly reveals conspiratorial and hostile intentions for aggression against Iraq, which, if it were to take place, would plunge into a dark abyss the region, that aggression itself and the foreign forces

stationed in the territory of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and in the Arabian Gulf. Aggression is destined only for failure and defeat.

(Signed) Tariq AZIZ
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister
for Foreign Affairs of Iraq